MCG Today

Medical College of Georgia, Fall 1981, Vol. 10, No. 3

Talmadge Memorial celebrates 25 years

In this issue we salute the 25th anniversary of Talmadge Memorial Hospital. Great strides have been made by Georgia's only state-supported teaching hospital in becoming a major referral center for the southeast and we are justifiably proud of this accomplishment.

In recent months the hard work of our hospital staff has been covered extensively by state and national media as they have treated several dramatic trauma cases.

UPI, AP and all the major networks gave people all over the country an idea of the quality of patient care at Talmadge with in-depth reporting on Stephanie McElrath, a premature infant brought to Talmadge in critical condition. It was a tremendous story of people helping people and after all that's what we're all about, isn't it?

Polio. The word brings back memories of heavy leg braces and iron lung machines. Another article in this issue chronicles the role Talmadge Hospital played in treating this once dreaded illness.

So much can be done through research. We hope your support and involvement in the MCG Research Institute will enable our researchers to discover clues in solving many health problems so, like polio we can refer to them in the past tense.

The campus is always a bee hive of activity in the fall. We wish you could all sit in the classrooms, walk through the halls and see the students scurrying about campus.

One way we hope you will be able to feel closer to MCG is through Nancy Carroll, who is filing a new position as alumni business coordinator.

I look forward to seeing many of you at dinners and meetings in the future.

JCA

COVER:

Dr. Rufus Payne, Talmadge's first administrator, and MCG President Dr. Harry O'Rear worked closely with architects in overseeing the construction of the hospital.

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Infant draws national interest

The plight of Stephanie McElrath has drawn national attention and concern. The premature infant, being treated in the neonatal unit of Talmadge Hospital, was refused admittance to some 27 hospitals before being transferred to Talmadge from a Miami, Fla., hospital.

Gary and Carleen McElrath, the parents, received dozens of calls and letters from throughout the nation wishing the baby luck and praising the hospital for accepting the infant.

The Division of Institutional Relations has also received a number of these calls and letters. An example of some of these are:

Mrs. Stanley Mattatall, Scarboro, Maine, told of a personal experience with a premature grandchild and wrote "In the hope that this may help these parents to have hope for Stephanie's recovery."

Virginia Cavallari, Willmette, Ill., "What a pleasure to read in the *Chicago Sun Times* about Talmadge Memorial Hospital regarding their generosity and concern for the baby born in Miami. It is most heartwarming to know hospitals like Talmadge still exist. Keep up the good work — the world needs your kind."

Sue Trahnam, Nashville, Tenn., called to say she was praying for the baby and to wish her luck. She has experienced the "ups and downs" of having a grandson in a neonatal unit and wanted to tell the McElraths to have faith.

Sue Mathis, Washington, D.C., called to say she appreciated the hospital.

Robert and Pamela Bauer of Casper, Wyo., wrote to wish them luck and sent a check to help them.

Carleen McElrath holds daughter Stephanie as husband Gary looks on. Stephanie generated national attention when she was brought to MCG from Miami after being born three months prematurely. When she arrived at MCG Stephanie weighed one pound eleven ounces. After 69 days of treatment at Talmadge, Stephanie's condition greatly improved and she was transferred (Sept. 3) to Jackson Memorial Hospital.

Cliff Lyons, Pastor of the Richmond Hills Church of Christ, called to see if the church could help.

Jim Theirs of Philadelphia, Pa., called to express thanks to Talmadge Hospital for taking the infant.

Christine Olszewski of Watertown, N.Y., sent a telegram expressing, "Thanks for taking in Stephanie when others turned her down. You're to be commended for your compassion and generosity."

George Wiggins in North Augusta made a car available to the family while they are here.

The Harvey Mintons are permitting the family to remain in their home as long as it is needed and are helping with transportation.

These are only a few of the calls and letters concerning the infant. Gary McElrath said it well, "It makes you feel good about this nation and its people."

Outstanding faculty awards presented

Outstanding faculty awards were presented to six MCG faculty members. One was chosen from each of the five schools at MCG and the sixth from the general programs faculty.

Chosen from the School of Allied Health Sciences was Meffie Damon, assistant professor, associated dental sciences and community medicine. She was cited for her commitment to making the dental hygiene program one of the best in the nation through the design and initiation of a variety of programs for dental hygiene students. These include the Public Health Field Experience enabling students to visit school children in neighboring counties, working with them to improve dental hygiene.

The School of Dentistry chose Dr. Ross Hill, associate professor of prosthodontics, as its recipient. He initiated the graduate prosthodontic education program at the School of Dentistry and serves as the program's director. Hill is a member of the advanced education and curriculum committees in the School of Dentistry and performs or supervises about 50 percent of the patient care in the prosthodontics department.

Dr. James Mathews, director of the Division of Systems and Computer Services, received the outstanding award for the general programs faculty. Mathews teaches graduate and undergraduate level students and serves on (sometimes chairing) thesis committees for graduate students. He has twice served as chairman of the general programs faculty assembly.

The School of Graduate Studies chose Dr. Virendra Mahesh, Regents professor and chairman of the endocrinology department as its recipient. Through his research, he has given lectures to various national and international symposia and has served on review committees for the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health.

Dr. Malcolm Page, vice-chairman of the department of medicine and professor of medicine, was chosen as the outstanding faculty member of the School of Medicine. He has served as a member of the steering committee, institutional self-study, for the Southern Association of Universities and Colleges Accreditation Report. Page received the Distinguished Faculty Award from the School of Medicine in 1979 and is a member of the promotions and tenure committee.

The recipient of the outstanding faculty award from the School of Nursing was Dr. Dagmar Brodt. Brodt is an associate professor in the department of adult nursing. Professionally, she is a member of the American Nurses Association and the National League for Nursing. Brodt also is a fellow in the American Academy of Nursing. She has served as a consultant on the implementation of the ward manager system in hospitals around the country and has made presentations at numerous workshops.

Faculty Senate presents annual awards

School of Medicine's Faculty Senate presented outstanding faculty awards in May 19 ceremonies on campus. The medical students also tapped faculty for recognition.

Named Outstanding Young Faculty was Dr. Bruce Alpert, pediatrics. Outstanding Faculty named were Dr. Joseph Tollison, family practice; Dr. Don Abele, dermatology; and Dr. J. Malcolm Kling, pharmacology.

During the annual meeting, Dr. Fairfield Goodale, medicine dean, gave the "State of the School Address." His remarks, "An Optimistic View from the Bottom" outlined the tight financial picture facing medical educators today . . . emphasizing that the key to dealing with the problem is the capabilities of those people in the School of Medicine, and simply doing more with less.

The students named Dr. Gene Colborn as Phase I Educator of the Year, while Dr. Mary Ella Logan was Phase II Educator of the Year and Dr. John Fisher, Outstanding Teacher. Phase III seniors named Fisher as their Educator of the Year.

Phase II chose the course "Introduction to Clinical Medicine" with Logan as director as outstanding, while Phase II's departmental honors were shared by surgery and medicine. Dr. Arlie Mansberger is chairman of surgery and Dr. Paul Webster is medicine's chairman.

Alpert was named Outstanding Young Faculty primarily for his work in pediatric cardiology. He came to MCG in 1979, having earned his MD degree from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Tollison was cited for his work as chairman and project coordinator of the student health services committee. He has recently been named acting chairman of the department of family practice.

Abele was noted for his active interest in the Medical Research Foundation of Georgia, of which he has served as president. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Dermatology and is president of the Richmond County Medical Society.

Kling was noted for his research and as director of the Division of Laboratory Animal Resources. He holds a PhD degree from the University of Florida and received his DVM degree with honors from the University of Georgia.

Faculty and staff assume leadership positions in professional organizations

Several faculty and staff members at MCG have received honors in various professional organizations.

Cheryl W. Wilkes MA, director of student financial aid, was voted president-elect of the Southern Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators.

Carol J. Endebrock MHE, OTR/L, assistant professor of occupational therapy, was elected to the board of directors of the Georgia Society of Allied Health Professions.

Gloria M. Clayton EdD, assistant professor of adult nursing and coordinator of nursing at the Savannah satellite program was one of 30 persons in the United States selected to participate in a Women Executive Seminar sponsored by the American Council on Education and the American Association of Colleges of Nursing.

Ann P. Patch, administrative assistant, cell and molecular biology, was elected state president of the Georgia Association of Education Office Personnel.

Dr. Virginia Zachert, MCG research professor, ob-gyn, has been selected as a Georgia delegate to the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

Zachert is one of 19 delegates from Georgia. Each state sends a number of representatives based on its elderly population. Gov. George Busbee allowed the Silver-haired Legislature to select the delegates for the 1981 conference.

The White House Conference on Aging has been held every ten years since 1961 in order to formulate recommendations to produce legislation for the aging.

Dr. Mary E. Conway, president of the American Academy of Nursing and dean of MCG's School of Nursing, was invited to testify on behalf of the Academy at an open forum at the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.

The forum was sponsored by the Institute of Medicine of NAS which has been commissioned by Congress to investigate problems in nursing.

Dr. Joan Goldstein, chairman and associate professor of community health nursing at MCG participated in the National Public Health Leadership Conference, Washington, D.C.

The conference, sponsored by the American Public Health Association, included sessions with legislators, government officials and Public Health Service representatives including Georgia Sen. Matt Mattingly.

Dr. Sherwood Reichard, Regent's professor of radiology and physiology at MCG, is president-elect of the Shock Society and directed the organization's fourth annual meeting, Marco Island, Florida.

The purpose of the organization is to promote original research concerning shock and trauma and to provide a forum for the exchange of information among various scientific disciplines.

Dr. J. Graham Smith, chairman of the department of dermatology at MCG, was elected president of the American Dermatological Association during the annual meeting at Banff, Alberta, Canada.

The Association was organized in 1876 and is the oldest national dermatological organization in the world.

Dr. Jean A. Morse, professor and coordinator of curriculum for educational research and development, was elected president of the Georgia League for Nursing.

Dr. Theodora Vanderzalm, associate professor of radiology at MCG, was elected president of the Georgia Radiologic Society for a one-year term.

The Society is a chapter of the American College of Radiologists and is concerned with all aspects of radiology.

Geraldine Rinker, administrative technologist in the clinical pathology laboratories at MCG, was elected president of the Georgia Society for Medical Technology at the 33rd annual meeting.

Rinker also serves as associate professor in the department of medical technology, School of Allied Health Sciences.

Mary Anne House MSN, was elected national secretary of the North American Transplant Coordinators' Organization at the annual meeting. House is senior surgical transplant coordinator for the Kidney Procurement Program at MCG.

Alumni associations meet during Homecoming

For the first time in MCG history, each alumni association has conducted elections and approved by-laws. New leaders have shown a determination to meet goals set by the alumni they represent.

During the 1981 Homecoming activities, alumni associations elected officers and held business meetings.

School of Medicine

The School of Medicine Alumni

applauded Dr. David A. Wells for oustanding leadership as president. During his term, the association incorporated in November, 1980. By-laws were ratified March 8, 1981. Discussion of budgetary policy, election activities, and newsletter mailings were among association activities.

Officers elected for 1981-82 include: William C. Shirley, president; LaMar S. McGinnis Jr., president-elect; William E. Barfield Jr., first vice-president; Robert A. Matthew, second vice-president; Lois T. Ellison, secretary-treasurer. Board of Directors are: Beverly B. Sanders Jr., Edwin C. Shepherd, H. Gordon Davis Jr., Gordon W. Jackson, C. Emory Bohler, Joseph B. Chastain, and all past presidents.

School of Dentistry

Dr. Norris O'Dell and his cabinet sponsored a questionnaire to dental alumni and published an alumni directory. Dr. Van B. Haywood, new president, listed numerous goals, including establishing better communications through newsletters and encouraging alumni to send in newsworthy items. Haywood will also begin to generate interest for a major reunion of the School of Dentistry Alumni Association which will be held at the 1982 Hinman meeting. He also plans to increase the number of dues paying alumni members which will help the student scholarship fund. Finally, he plans to update the alumni directory.

Other new officers include: Dr. David A. Owings, vice-president and Dr. Aubrey F. Hedrick, secretary-treasurer.

School of Nursing

Suzanne P. Bohler, president of the School of Nursing Alumni Association for the second consecutive year, has held regular leadership meetings. She produced a newsletter for alumni, recruited candidates for alumni participation and conducted the election of new officers. In the coming year, Bohler plans to put School of Nursing archives in order; to establish long and short-range goals for the association and to actively encourage membership and participation from alumni in the Augusta area. She plans to recruit leadership for the association throughout the state. Finally, she wants to compile a "missing persons" newsletter before publishing a School of Nursing alumni directory.

Others elected were Carol Kennell, vice-president; Connie Crenshaw, secretary; Betty Till, treasurer; Linda A. Ellis, Linda Taylor, Elaine Sweat, Laurie Jowers, Marty Sacksteder, immediate past president, and all other past presidents, Board of Directors.

School of Allied Health Sciences

Geraldine Rinker last year led a committee in the School of Allied Health Sciences to develop by-laws. She solicited candidates for election, supervised elections, sent out a newsletter with ballots, and became involved in financial planning related to the establishment of alumni accounts in the MCG Foundation.

Thomas Spivey, recently elected president of the AHS association, speaks with enthusiasm when he says, "I see the coming year as a period of growth and a period of organization. As an association representing nine separate disciplines, our continued growth in services and active membership requires that we all strive to develop a spirit of cooperation among members from all disciplines."

Other new officers are: Mary Barrow, vice-president; Gerri Hunnicutt, secretary; Milton Burroughs, treasurer. Directors include: Mary Glennan, Sue Abdulla, George Joel Nelson, Vicki Speed, Vinnia M. Jackson.

School of Graduate Studies

With by-laws previously approved by the graduate school alumni, election ballots were mailed with a newsletter. David A. Welter, PhD will continue efforts to stimulate more alumni interest and participation.

Officers installed at the first annual meeting are: Welter, president; James C. McPherson III, PhD, vice-president; Geraldine Rinker, MS, secretary; James O. Ellegood, MS, treasurer. Directors include: Martin G. Levine, PhD, John B. Black, PhD, Linda Gayle Littlefield, PhD, Bruce H. Fort Jr., PhD, Eugene Brucker, MS, and Jasper P. Lewis, PhD.

New Alumni Group

June 4, 1981, a small group of MCG orthodontists met and adopted by-laws to form the Orthodontic Alumni Association. Officers elected include: Dr. Mike Rogers, president; Dr. Sammy Caves, vice-president; and Dr. Barrett Trotter, secretary-treasurer.

25 years ago

by Doug Vinson

"A man with any kind of ailment should certainly be able to get treatment for it here."

Augusta Chronicle, March 11, 1956

An impressive array of state government and medical leaders filled the stage. An overflow crowd jammed into the sparkling new hospital auditorium.

Former Governor Herman Talmadge delivered the keynote address. He termed the new hospital "Georgia's answer to the threat of socialized medicine and all the other evils a despotic, bureaucratic, federal government would foist upon the people."

"Eugene Talmadge, were he alive, would rejoice that this great institution honoring his name stands as a monument to the right and the ability of the individual states to take care of their own citizens and solve their problems in the manner deemed best suited by the people."

The scene was the dedication of Talmadge Memorial Hospital March 15, 1956.

The program was broadcast by Augusta TV and radio stations. *Life* magazine sent a photographer to cover the ceremony. Special editions of the *Augusta Chronicle* praised the new facility and proclaimed Augusta "the medical center of the southeast."

A reporter touring the facility said, "A conspicuous feature of Talmadge surgery will be the 'recovery room,' an innovation which not too many hospitals have yet developed. In the recovery room the patient has a big advantage over surgical patients of yesterday, who were conveyed from the operating room to a patient room in the delicate post-operative condition.

Now until safe, he rests in a special bed of the newest type available, with sides that slide up and down and with mattresses that can make him lie in the most advantageous position for his particular case. In the adjustment of these variables the nurse will never have to lean over the patients, or manually move him in any way."

The ads in the *Chronicle* also touted the virtues of the new facility.

"Congratulations to the Eugene Talmadge Memorial Hospital. Guardian to the health of our people and stalwart symbol of Augusta's progress."

— W. E. Raines & Company, Inc.

"The opening of this wonderful new medical center heralds another forward step in the progress of medical science for our nation, our state and our city. Its every facility is dedicated to the service of mankind."

— Claussen's Bread

"Congratulations upon such a momentous occasion as the opening of the beautiful Eugene Talmadge Memorial Hospital."

— Sig Cox Air Conditioning

Dr. G. Lombard Kelly had advocated the construction of a major teaching hospital in Augusta for many years. The concept was adopted as part of the state plan for hospital construction under the Hill-Burton program, but it was not put into effect until 1949, when Governor Eugene Talmadge approved construction of the hospital by the State Hospital Authority.

The hospital was built with bonds issued by the Hospital Authority. Plans for the hospital were completed in 1952 and bids submitted in 1953. Herman Smith, a medical consultant, and Gregson and Ellis, architects, supervised construction. The Hospital Authority accepted the building on December 15, 1955.

Construction costs and architects' fees were approximately $10,500,000. In addition to the hospital, construction included a laundry-warehouse, education building, two dorms for nurses, a dorm for residents and a facility for the treatment of alcoholics. The two buildings which served as nursing dorms now house undergraduate students. Today faculty and departmental offices are located in the resident's facility and the building designed for the treatment of alcoholism serves as the main building for the School of Nursing.

Dr. Rufus Payne, the first administrator of Talmadge wrote in an article in a 1956 edition of the *Journal of the Medical Association of Georgia,* "The buildings when equipped will have a bed capacity of 800, and will house

Only a handful of hospitals across the country had a Van der Graff x-ray machine which is used in treating deep malignancies.

approximately 300 nurses and 110 interns and residents.

"Charges for hospital services will be rendered to all persons regardless of their ability to pay, and will be based on an all-inclusive rate of $25 for the first day, $15 for each day thereafter.

". . . The patient or his local community, must be responsible for furnishing whatever blood is needed. In the case where the patient cannot furnish blood through such means it will be necessary for the patient or the county to pay a donor's fee for the amount of blood required."

Talmadge was designated as the regional center for respiratory paralysis and pioneered in the development of techniques for open heart surgery. The radiology department boasted a Van der Graff X-ray machine, the most sophisticated device of its kind, and the only unit available for the treatment of civilians in the southeast. The machine delivers x-rays at a potential of 2,000,000 volts and is still used in the hospital.

Another quote from the *Chronicle* perhaps best captures the excitement surrounding the dedication of Talmadge Hospital 25 years ago.

"Members of the Georgia State Board of Health who last December made a top-to-bottom inspection of the sprawling nine-story institution, came away with one descriptive word for it: 'Stupendous!' "◆

These men were department heads in 1956

Raymond P. Ahlquist, PhD
Pharmacology

Dr. Lane H. Allen
Gross Anatomy

Dr. Lester L. Bowles
Microscopic Anatomy

Alfred P. Briggs
Biochemistry

Dr. John M. Caldwell
Psychiatry and Neurology

Robert B. Dienst, PhD
Medical Microbiology

Dr. Robert B. Greenblatt
Endocrinology

William F. Hamilton, PhD Physiology

Dr. William H. Moretz
Surgery

Orville A. Parkes
Medical Illustration

Dr. Leland D. Stoddard
Pathology

Dr. Richard Torpin
Obstetrics and Gynecology

Dr. Perry P. Volpitto
Anesthesiology

Dr. Hoke Wammock
Oncology

Dr. Russell Wigh
Radiology

Patients battled for breath at the SRC

by Mandy Roth

It was a home away from home.

No one came by choice.

Each was wheeled into the Southeastern Respiratory and Rehabilitation Center and when it came time to leave, very few had regained the power to walk out.

They arrived destitute, their bodies paralyzed with polio, unable to breathe without mechanical assistance. They faced months, sometimes years of rehabilitation, most never attaining but a whisper of their former physical strength.

These patients were the unlucky ones.

"I'm sorry, there's nothing I can do," their doctors said before referring them to the center.

Unable to move, dependent upon machines to sustain life, many patients arrived, convinced their life was over.

Twenty-five years ago when Talmadge Memorial Hospital opened its doors, a variety of diseases, rarely occuring today, afflicted the public. Polio was one of those diseases.

"You can't imagine how it used to be," says Dr. Lois T. Ellison, MCG provost and professor of pulmonary medicine. "The fear of polio would strike terror into the hearts of all parents."

The victims were primarily children. Usually attacking during warmer weather, parents curtailed children's summer activities to avoid exposure to the dreaded virus. Camping, movies and swimming became off-limits to many during outbreaks.

Polio, technically known as poliomyelitis and also called infantile paralysis, is a virus which enters through the mouth and multiplies in the intestinal tract. The virus proceeds through the lymph nodes, to the bloodstream, eventually targeting on the central nervous system.

The symptoms of a mild case of polio resemble the flu: fever, sore throat, headache, nausea and vomiting, and pain and stiffness in the neck and joints. Paralytic polio begins much the same way. After the initial phase comes a period of well-being before the same symptoms return. In the final stages, the central nervous system is damaged, resulting in weakness or paralysis in the muscular system.

Some patients fully recover, others regain partial muscle use and others become permanently and totally paralyzed. Although a patient may lose muscle control, he retains his sense of touch.

Due to the effectiveness of the Salk vaccine, when Talmadge opened in 1956, the number of polio cases was declining. Once considered a childhood disease, during this period it struck an increasing number of young adults. According to Dr. Saul Krugman and Dr. Samuel L. Katz in *Infectious Diseases of Children*, toward the end of the epidemic era in the United States, about 80 percent of the reported cases were paralytic. Major complications arose when paralysis affected the muscles in the respiratory system.

Recognizing the need for specialized treatment for these patients, polio centers were established throughout the United States. The Southeastern Respiratory and Rehabilitation Center, located at Talmadge, served Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, North and South Carolina and accepted patients from other states. The unit was largely funded by grants from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, known today as the National Foundation for Birth Defects.

Dr. Frank P. Anderson, a pediatric instructor at MCG, was named director of the Respiratory Center. With his appointment, the center stirred to life.

"Frank's most important accomplishment was building a team of caring people," his wife, Nancy, says today.

Indeed, "teamwork" is the word used most often by former staff members to describe working relations in the center. And it was quite a team.

Because of the nature of the illness, these patients required a network of professionals to care for them. Naturally there were doctors. Besides Dr. Anderson, there were Dr. Dorothy Hahn, associate director of the center, and Dr. Betty Wray, one of the physicians later joining the staff. There were a number of nurses including Barbara Pete (now Barbara Linder) and a social worker, Lacy Dunaway. Carlton Bishop maintained the respiratory equipment and Frank Jones, an orthotist, constructed braces. In addition there were physical and occupational therapists, a teacher, volunteers and someone in charge of patient activities.

"It had more team spirit than anything I have ever experienced," says Dunaway. "Everyone of us there felt we each had something to contribute and the others respected it."

They worked in an expansive ward situated on the south end of the hospital's seventh floor. Most of the patients in the twelve bed unit were polio victims, although some suffered from other respiratory ailments.

"From the beginning our goal was to enable the patient to return home," says associate director Hahn. Although an admirable goal, considering the patients' condition, it also was quite a challenge.

"It's not like you came in for a month or two and then went home," commented one former staff member. Besides coping with the physical damage polio created, the patients had psychological barriers to overcome.

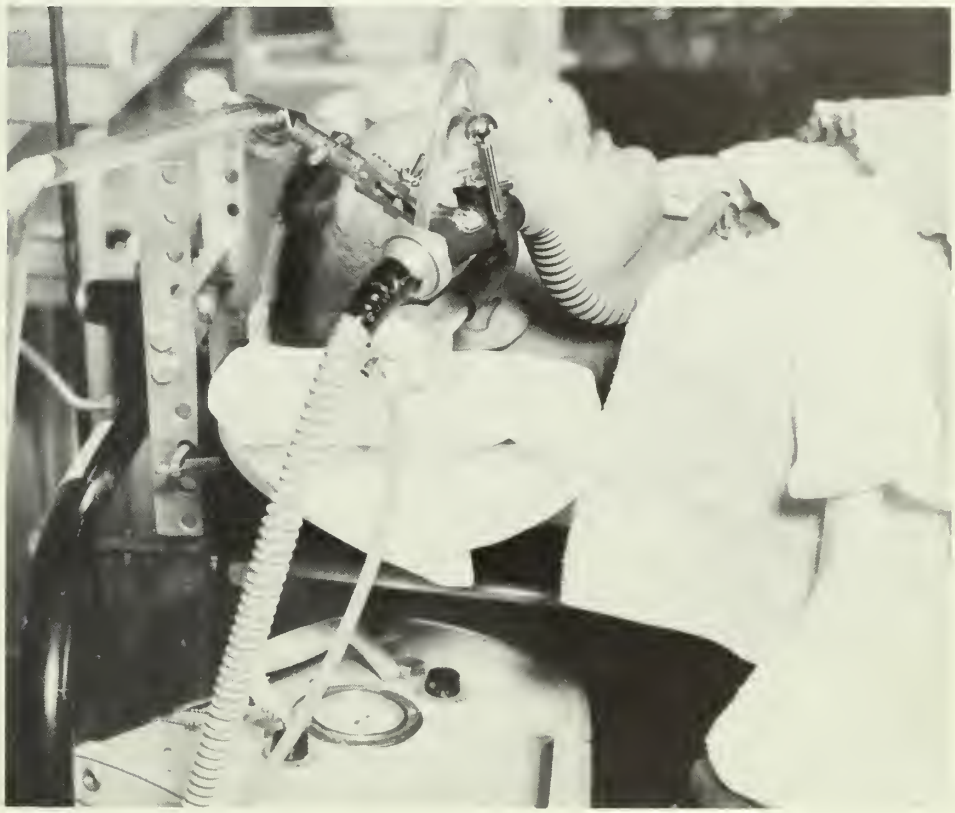
"To think that I can't even commit suicide," one young man moaned to the social worker. His desperate cry echoed the futility many of the patients felt.

Life for this man was spent flat on his back encased in the womb of an iron lung. Only his head protruded through an airtight seal at the neck of the cylinder. His entire world consisted of what he could see reflected in the rearview mirror erected directly above his head.

The iron lung is a large cylindrical tank which induces breathing by alternating from negative to positive pressure in the airtight chamber. The negative pressure forces the lungs to exhale, and when released, the lungs fill with air. Although the iron lung kept many patients alive, it was a source of fear to many. "A lot of patients, especially children, were terrified of being in there," Linder says. The machine seals from the outside literally imprisoning the patient inside an iron tomb.

Other patients existed on rock and roll — not the music, but a mechanical bed. The rocking bed, as it was called, rotated back and forth. The rolling motion exerted pressure on the diaphragm so the patient continued breathing.

Despite the unusual equipment, the patients were treated as normally as possible. Every day nurses dressed them in street clothes and every other day they were bathed. They washed and rolled the females' hair and shaved the men.



Patient using ventilator through opening in neck, 1960. On opposite page, a 1959 photo shows a child in an iron lung.

Until the beard-growing contest.

They couldn't do much with their hands, Linder explains, and the contest gave them something to talk about. However, watching hair grow was not the only form of recreation. "I played one chess game with a patient that lasted four weeks," Linder recalls. Other activities included cookouts on the hospital roof and parties at Christmas. Volunteers came and visitors were welcomed.

One patient, a high school football player, had a girlfriend who visited often, the social worker says. "They would kiss and kiss." They tried to visit privately, she adds, but seclusion was a scarce commodity. Privacy was an adjustable ring of curtains arranged around a bed. The lack of solitude was discouraging at times, but allowed close relationships to develop between patients.

"It was sort of like a family up there," Hahn recalls. Patients became a source of encouragement to each other openly, and in some less obvious ways. Hahn explains, "They could look at somebody in the next cubicle and think, 'Well, at least I'm not as bad off as they are. . .' "

The staff encouraged patients to use abilities they still possessed and to develop potential skills. The process was tedious.

"These patients were above average in intelligence," says Frank Jones, the bracemaker. "It was very hard to work with some of them. They were too eager to walk rather than go through the slow stages of therapy."

Sometimes determination paid off.

One patient, Ann, was a talented artist before polio crippled her hands. She was devastated, knowing she could never use her hands again. "Frank forced her to sit up in bed and learn to use a mouthstick," Anderson's wife says. The mouthstick is an instrument held between the teeth enabling the patient to draw or write. According to one employee, it took 10 weeks before she was able to draw a straight line. Ann eventually became quite skilled with the apparatus and sold her drawings as greeting cards. The venture turned into a successful business.

Ann wasn't the only success story. Another patient received a college degree in forestry and was working as a park ranger in the Smoky Mountains when he contracted polio. He was transferred to Talmadge. "He was determined to get back to the mountains he loved when nobody thought he would or should," says Dunaway. He left in a wheelchair, breathing with the aid of a pneumobelt (an instrument which fit around the waist and automatically squeezed to expel air). He joined the Job Corps and became a teacher in a Cherokee Indian school, supporting his wife and son and returning to the land he loved. "He was an inspiration," Dunaway says smiling.

Although many of the patients returned to productive lives, not all of them lived happily ever after. Because of drastic changes in lifestyle, many divorces resulted among the married adult patients. Some patients never made it home.

Eddie (not his real name) arrived when the center first opened. He suffered from a severe case of polio and never recovered any muscular function. He lived on a rocking bed, passing the day smoking cigarettes visitors lit for him. "He had a very good sense of humor and a very active mind," Jones says. "He just couldn't move. I enjoyed talking to him."

After spending more than 10 years at Talmadge, Eddie was transferred to a nursing home. Several people recall that he didn't want to leave; he wouldn't receive the attention he needed to survive. Eddie died a couple of months later. "He knew he was going to die when they took him away," Jones says, shaking his head.

If a patient progressed well and home care became feasible, he wasn't simply released. One important function of the Respiratory Center ensured that each patient had an informed family and supportive community to return to.

Patients left with a conglomeration of respiratory equipment provided by the National Foundation. One of the main concerns was to make sure the life-supporting equipment would function and alternatives were available in emergency situations. Backup equipment was always provided and emergency procedures spelled out. "Carlton had a list of things to do in case something went wrong," Linder says. "It was set up in such fine detail," Bishop insists, "There has never been anyone who has passed away because of a power failure."

The equipment was necessary because none of these patients were ever fully rehabilitated . . . physically.

"It brings back to me the importance of the total approach to medical care and not just the physical and medical problems the patient has," says Dunaway. "We could keep the patient alive but we couldn't restore the damage to their bodies. But with their mind, there was still a lot they could do in life. It made all the difference."

In the mid-60s, the focus of the Respiratory Center changed. Once the Sabin vaccine became available, polio was practically eradicated. As a 1964 newspaper clipping put it, "Because of a marked reduction in the incidence of paralytic polio, the center broadened its operation to emphasize the general area of respiratory ailments."

"I hope it's ancient history," Hahn says today. "It's satisfying to have been in a situation where you did yourself out of a job. The need for a center no longer existed."

Carlton Bishop is the link between the past and the future. Of all the personnel once required to staff the unit, he is the only one still actively involved with polio patients.

He became affiliated with the Respiratory Center while he was working in the maintenance department at MCG. His supervisor told him there was a job opening upstairs repairing iron lungs.

"I would like to see you apply for it," the supervisor said.

"I don't know anything about it, but I'll try," Bishop replied.

Today he is director of the national March of Dimes Respirator Equipment Pool based in Augusta. He maintains contact with the estimated 1,000 patients still using iron lungs and other types of respiratory equipment. "Whenever they have problems, regardless of whether it's with equipment or otherwise, I'm the one they call," Bishop says, pointing his thumb toward his chest. "It's a way I can help someone and I enjoy doing it."

His words today express the sentiments of many who worked in the center.

"My whole life has been fulfilled because of what I am doing," he says. "I appreciate life much more and I'm thankful to my God that I'm able to do what I'm doing."

Even after a difficult day he feels satisfied.

"Finally you do leave and sit and think about it and have the assurance that what you did was not done in vain. What would have happened had you not put your foot forward?"◆

"Take care of the patients"

"He was a no-frills kind of doctor. He said it like it was," recalls Freida McNeil, a former patient of Dr. Frank P. Anderson.

Anderson was director of the Southeastern Respiratory and Rehabilitation Center from 1956 until his death in 1976. He received the MD degree from South Carolina Medical College and came to MCG as a pediatric instructor in 1956. He was an energetic man who provided a solid backbone for the unit.

As McNeil says, he didn't mince words with his patients. He made it clear that he expected them to make use of the abilities they still possessed.

"Invalid was not in his vocabulary," a former co-worker says. "He was very determined that when the patients left, they would go with maximum independence."

He was just as demanding on his staff, but Anderson was not a man who let others do his work for him. "He never asked anybody to do anything he wouldn't do himself," says Lacy Dunaway, the center's social worker.

His wife, Nancy, agrees. "He demanded a lot, but if it didn't go right, he'd go back and do it himself."

Oftentimes, those considered demanding also seem unapproachable. This was not the case with Anderson.

"He was extremely kind," remembers Dr. Betty Wray, a physician joining his staff after the inception of the Respiratory Center. "One of the strongest points of his personality was how much he encouraged people."

Anderson often spent weekends and after-hours working with his patients.

"You could call him a work-a-holic," says his wife, "but he had a personal attachment to the patients. Ahead of everything, his concern was patient care."

Dr. Frank P. Anderson (standing left) at 1959 Christmas party in Respiratory Center. Patient at far left is in rocking bed.

In a note to Nancy, after his death, a patient wrote, "You and your sweet family, indeed, had to share him with so many of us he helped. . ." Nancy shakes her head. "I didn't resent his dedication. I would have if I didn't have my own interests. We really had a good understanding. I was very proud of him."

He was not without his faults though. On occasion he was given to flares of temper.

"One time I remember him pitching a tantrum," recalls Wray. He was extremely sensitive to substances which could cause allergic reactions in patients. He discovered a feather pillow (which could cause irritation) in a patient's room. "He literally took it out on the floor and stomped on it," Wray laughs. "I think he was trying to make a point."

"He had his moods," Nancy says with a smile.

He also had some interesting hobbies: Among them, playing the tuba for the Augusta Symphony, riding motorcycles and collecting snakes. But hobbies always took second place to his patients, says his wife.

Frank Anderson died of pancreatic cancer in 1976. One of his former nurses, Barbara Linder, confronted him only weeks before his death.

"Are you scared?" she asked him.

"I've got my life in order," he replied.

"He worked right until the end," Nancy says. "It was just like him. Mercifully, it was brief. He died without a prolonged period of suffering." However, Nancy Anderson is not without regrets.

"I'm sorry for all the people who never had the chance to take their children to him and I'm sorry he didn't have the opportunity. . ." her voice trails off and she stares into the distance. "If he was here now he'd say 'Take care of the patients.' "●

James A. Blissit is vice president and treasurer of the Medical College of Georgia. This is the text as he addressed the 1981 graduates at the May commencement.

History is prologue

I was somewhat elated when I was asked to address you today. In fact, I could have gotten carried away with the importance of my part in the program except for a thought that occurred to me. I attended these exercise twenty-five years ago at the time my brother graduated. I was also in attendance five years ago when my niece graduated. For the life of me, I could not remember who delivered the address on either occasion. This thought brought into proper perspective for me the importance of the speaker for such events.

Many of you are present to receive diplomas as an indication of your level of achievement to this point in your lives. Many others are in attendance as family and friends to honor the graduates on this level of achievement. For some of you, this event marks the completion of your formal education in preparing for the future. For others, it marks the completion of prerequisites for further study and training.

Some might tell you that you are now prepared to look to the future and this is good so long as you do not undertake to predict the future. I assume that from the beginning of time we have had soothsayers, mystics, psychics, and even scientists and scholars who have tried to predict the future.

One group with whom we are all familiar is the economists of today who undertake to make economic forecasts. An economist will say that on one hand given a certain set of circumstances, this will happen. But on the other hand, given another set of circumstances, that will happen. It was the late President Harry Truman who once said, "What this country needs is a one-handed economist."

It was in 1601 that William Shakespeare wrote: "We know what we are, but we do not know what we may be."

Samuel Goldwyn of M-G-M once said: "never prophesy — especially about the future".

Accepting these admonitions as to the difficulties involved in looking too far into the future, I would suggest that we can better plan for the future by having a better understanding of the past.

I would like to spend a few minutes in briefly reviewing some of the events of the past which made it possible for us to know what we are and to know how we were able to reach the level of personal achievement we enjoy today. These events concern the development and growth of a system of public higher education in the State of Georgia.

It all started in 1785 when the University of Georgia was chartered. The Medical College of Georgia was not far behind, having received its charter in 1828. In a recent listing of currently operating colleges and universities, the University of Georgia was listed as the twenty-third oldest in the nation and the Medical College of Georgia as the one-hundredth. During the 1800's and the early 1900's, a number of public colleges were founded in Georgia.

In 1931, one-hundred and forty-six years following the chartering of the University of Georgia, the State of Georgia — mired in a depression — found itself with twenty-six separate struggling colleges and universities — all heavily in debt — each with its own Board of Trustees and all competing with one another in the halls of the Legislature for state support. Needless to say, they were state supported colleges and universities more in name than in fact.

It was in that year — 1931 — the State Legislature in an innovative action created the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia as the one board to govern, control and manage all of the state supported colleges and universities, with a chancellor as chief executive officer of the Board and chief administrative officer of the System. The numerous separate boards of trustees were abolished and the Legislature was to appropriate funds to the Board of Regents rather than to the individual colleges and universities.

The Board of Regents assumed office on January 1, 1932 and immediately proceeded to develop a role and scope for each individual institution. Institutions were closed, reducing the number from twenty-six institutions to sixteen. Programs were discontinued — the University of Georgia lost engineering programs and veterinary medicine — Georgia Tech lost business administration. Certain four year institutions were reduced to junior colleges.

The Board at its meeting on April 14, 1933, without a dissenting vote, abolished the Medical Department of the University of Georgia — the name by which the Medical College of Georgia was then known — effective June 30, 1933.

The Board at its next meeting on May 12, 1933, following a hearing provided to citizens concerned with maintaining the Medical Department, appointed a committee of the Board with power to act to decide the future of this institution. The Board in this same meeting provided that if the committee should decide to continue the operation of the Medical Department, the name would be changed to the University of Georgia School of Medicine — a name that would be continued until 1950 — and that a sum of $63,000 would be allocated for operation of the institution during 1933-34. The allocation of state funds for the operation of the Medical College of Georgia during 1981-82 will be slightly less than 63 million dollars.

A significant event in the development of our system of higher education occurred in 1943 when the Board of Regents was restructured as a constitutional Board. The expanded membership with staggered seven year terms has provided for continuity of membership and added strength to the Board while effectively removing the individual institutions from the political arena.

The post World War II GI Bill of Rights had a tremendous impact on the growth of higher education. Educational opportunities were provided for millions — many of whom otherwise would have never dreamed of an opportunity of obtaining a college education. A public awareness of the availability and the importance of higher education was created almost overnight that will have an influence on generations to come. College facilities were taxed to accommodate the rapid increase in enrollments occasioned by the large number of veterans taking advantage of the educational opportunities provided them. The wave of veterans was soon to subside but college enrollments did not decline to the extent that many had predicted. A college education was no longer an aspiration of only a select few. An increasing percentage of Georgia's college age youth were seeking a higher education. Georgia's pattern of economic development was changing so drastically that only the finest educational programs for professional, scientific and technical pursuits would provide the needs of her citizenry. Such was the challenge that was presented to the people of Georgia when in 1963 the Governor's Commission to Improve Education developed an education plan that was intended to do just this.

The period following this development was to be the most significant ten year period of growth in the history of higher education. College enrollments in the University System increased from 45,000 in the fall of 1964 to 115,000 ten years later. State financial support increased from fifty-one million dollars to two-hundred sixty-one million dollars during this same period. The people of Georgia had met the challenge.

My first year of association with the University System was in 1942 at which time the State appropriation to the Board of Regents was slightly less than two million dollars. The State appropriation to the Board of Regents for Fiscal Year 1982 will be in excess of five-hundred twenty-eight million dollars for the operation of thirty-three colleges and universities strategically located over the state so that every citizen lives within commuting distance of a state supported college or university. More than one-hundred twenty-six thousand students were enrolled in these institutions in the fall of 1980. This growth and development by any unit of measure can only be described as staggering.

What does all of this mean?

We often take the Chamber of Commerce type approach of what colleges and universities and other educational programs mean to the economic development of the community and the State and how good educational programs attract industry. We at the Medical College talk about our five thousand faculty and staff members with an 80 million dollar annual payroll; and how the location of the Medical College attracts other health care facilities and personnel to the area; all of which contribute to a healthy economy in our local community. But this is not really what it means.

The real contribution of our University System of Georgia is that the youth of today have an educational and training opportunity as never before — to prepare themselves to contribute to a greater tomorrow.

Any person has an opportunity to proceed as far in his educational pursuits as his mental capacity will permit — many do not — because of lack of motivation or encouragement — but the opportunity is there. All because the citizens of this State have considered the expenditures needed to build and operate a fine program for the education and training of our youth to be a capital investment from which we will realize significant returns in years to come.

If I should predict what you may be, I would be reminded of a story in which a gentleman was riding in a taxi cab in Washington, D.C. when he passed a monument carrying an inscription "History is Prologue". Somewhat thinking aloud, he said, "Now I wonder what that means?" The typical cab driver, always having a ready response, said, "That means you ain't seen nothing yet."

You — our graduates of today — know what you are. As you proceed through life, may you come to realize that what you are is only a prologue to what you may be and that you will provide the significant return on the capital investment to which I refer.◆

Family practice's faithful friend

by Mandy Roth

He appears promptly the first week of each month — much like a perpetual Santa Claus. With a snowy spray of hair blanketing his head and sporting a matching beard, he resembles the legendary St. Nick.

But Dr. Thomas A. Sappington hails from Thomaston instead of the North Pole. He brings with him, not a sack full of goodies, but a storehouse of knowledge to bestow upon residents in the family practice department at MCG.

Sappington not only contributes to the present-day viability of the department; he was instrumental in its inception. He became an advocate for a family practice program in Georgia long before many had even considered the concept.

On June 26, 1981, the department of family practice honored this man by dedicating the family practice library to Sappington. He was praised for his commitment to the department and the family practice movement.

Sappington feels his own experiences firmly indoctrinated his belief in the family practice approach to medicine. He received the MD degree from Vanderbilt University School of Medicine in 1937. After completing his internship and residency at Jersey City Medical Center, he entered private practice.

In 1945 after a five-year stint in the Army, he returned to private practice in Thomaston.

"Back in those days you didn't have any specialists," Sappington recalls. "I did the whole shebang: pediatrics, obgyn, orthopedics, major surgery, medicine and psychology. There's always an element of psychology in medicine."

He went on to become a charter member of the American Board of Family Practice and the American Academy of Family Physicians of which he also is a fellow. He has served as president of the Georgia Academy of Family Physicians and besides his faculty work at MCG and private practice, he serves as director

of the family practice preceptor program, Upson County Hospital, Thomaston.

In the mid-60s, Sappington approached former MCG President Dr. Harry B. O'Rear about establishing a family practice department at MCG. Once the decision was made to organize the department, the physican worked with MCG officials to recruit a suitable chairman. In 1970, Dr. William E. Lotterhos began his term as president of the American Academy of General Practice. In his presidential address he said, "A lot of people will have to leave the private sector of medicine and go into the academic side of medicine to fill the staff needs for residency programs."

Sappington heard the speech. "I was in the car talking to my wife and I said to her 'let's call Lotterhos and see if he meant what he said.' " Although Sappington wasn't able to reach him for several days, in the end, Lotterhos became the first chairman of MCG's family practice department.

Lotterhos immediately asked for Sappington's support.

"I dislike people who talk about something and when it gets started, they drop out," the physician exclaims. He agreed to commit one week a month to the department and since its inception, has done just that.

"Of all those who said they could do wonderful things for the department, he's the only one to follow through in full measure," O'Rear says. "He follows through on what he says he's going to do."

The first week of each month, Sappington arrives to work with the residents. His students have plenty of praise for their teacher.

"He's the best person to work for," says Dr. Marykutty Thomas, a third-year resident. "Every time you present a problem to him, he's got some interesting ideas. He's got a lot of practical knowledge. The way he does things makes a lot more sense."

"He's most invaluable in the area of patient assessment," responds Dr. James Neil, another third-year resident.

"Every day he's here I learn something new," one resident comments.

The adulation is returned by Dr. Sappington.

Dr. Tollison, acting chairman of family practice presents a plaque to Dr. Thomas A. Sappington during the library dedication.

"I can't remember a week I was here that I didn't learn something," Sappington says. "After years of experience I can teach them patient care and the art of medicine. They teach me scientific medicine. They'll be talking about a new laboratory test and I'll just ask them 'what the hell are ya'll talking about?' "

The residents explain they keep him informed on updated procedures learned in classes. They even go to him to discuss personal problems. "Whenever I have free time, I talk to him," Thomas says.

In 1979 the family practice residents showed their appreciation to Sappington by presenting him with the first Excellence in Teaching Award ever given in the department.

The residents aren't the only group to honor Sappington. The only scholarship fund of the Georgia Academy of Family Physicians is named after him. In addition, the same organization presented him with a Meritorious Service Award. He also has been named Family Physician of the Year by the Medical Association of Georgia. "He's had a long-time commitment to family practice and to the care of the patient," says Dr. Joseph Tollison, acting chairman of the department. "Since he's been here he's used that time to share his approach with the residents. He was one of the earliest ones who had a vision for a department of family practice in this institution."

"He's a person who felt very strongly about an area of medicine," O'Rear says. "He advocated it and once it was established, he has continued his support of it. In the process he became a friend and benefactor to this institution and department, but perhaps most of all, he has touched in a very positive way the education and outlook of the residents. This is an indication not only of his professional skill, but his ability to teach in a very informal and very effective manner."

"He's been a common thread from the embryonic beginning of the department and has been here throughout," Tollison adds. "I think his spirit, which is ever improving the teaching program and patient care, has been a very positive force in this department through the years."

Sappington remains humble about the admiration of his peers. "If I didn't get pleasure out of coming over here, I would stay at home. This is what I wanted to do."◆

Hospital's annual review highlights progress and needs

Talmadge Memorial Hospital is rapidly becoming a major tertiary referral center in the southeast.

It's capabilities in the burn unit, neonatal unit, epilepsy center, orthopedics, kidney transplant, open heart surgery, sickle cell treatment, trauma center and a whole host of medical specialities and subspecialties are increasingly evident to the citizens of Georgia and the entire region.

Hospital Administrator Donald Novak put it this way, "There is a growing consensus that the hospital has the capabilities to achieve true distinction and shed some of the impediments and handicaps of the past. With a dedicated staff, outstanding faculty, constantly improving facilities, more effectively operated services, and continuing enhancement of its self-image and self-respect the hospital is looking forward to the future with growing confidence."

Although only a fraction of the year's work, there were a number of unusual cases at the hospital during the year which drew statewide and national attention. These cases focused the state's resident's attention on the hospital and reminded them of the outstanding tertiary care available at their teaching hospital.

The following are excerpts from the annual report to help **MCG Today** readers understand better the present position of the Talmadge Hospital as it faces the next 25 years of service to Georgians and the nation:

. . . The hospital instituted major new programs to enhance cash collections. These included establishing a charge structure equal to cost, in both inpatient and outpatient services.

. . . The hospital's renovation program continued without interruption. $4,721,892 of renovations were completed or nearing completion by fiscal year end. $4,442,116 worth of capital equipment was purchased.

. . Initial steps were taken to establish an income stabilization fund to provide for the hospital during temporary periods of income shortfall. This will be critical to eliminating one of the hospital's major operating disadvantages, i.e., the inability to carry funds from one year to the next to establish strategic reserves.

. . . A major long-term planning effort was established under the leadership of the Chairmen of the hospital's clinical science departments.

. . . MCG Administration agreed to centralize trauma service effective July 1, 1981. Establishment of a coordinated program will maintain leadership for the hospital in the treatment of trauma cases and solidify MCG's position in the forefront of providing training and experience in the management of highly critical and complex injuries.

. . . The salary and wage structure for staff nurses in the inpatient units was approved to be implemented effective July 1. The hospital will be able to recognize experience in the recruitment of nurses and also enhance stability to retain existing staff.

Major requirements for the future of the hospital include:

. . . A significant enhancement of the hospital's public relations program to support a favorable public image, community understanding of the hospital's capabilities and enhance the hospital's ability to be attractive to patients and referring physicians.

. . . Enhancement of the hospital's ability to attract and retain qualified professionals to support patient care programs.

. . . A review of the hospital's long-term renovation program continues to be in order.

. . . There needs to be further study of long-term solutions to the problems of providing outpatient services in the hospital setting.

. . . Outpatient visits increased 1.7%, with much of the increase in special grant clinics. The departments showing an increase in the average daily census include gynecology, medicine, neurology, obstetrics, pediatric surgery, and the burn service.

. . . The financial performance of the hospital was one of the highlights of the year. Through an enhanced price structure and improved financial policies, the hospital realized an increase of cash collections of 30.4% over the previous year. The ratio of charges to costs was 101.56%. For the first time in the history of the hospital, charges were equivalent to costs. Since major third party reimbursers, including Medicare and Medicaid, reimburse on the basis of charges or costs, whichever is less, this indicates that for the first time Talmadge Hospital is receiving full reimbursement from major third party sources.

. . . The hospital's costs of operation remained stable. The operating expenses increased 15.7%, largely in personnel services adjusted for inflation. The net result was an operational cost per inpatient day of $303.57, and the cost per outpatient visit has risen to $69.40. There was an increase of only 47 full-time equivalent employees, an increase of 2%, thus essentially reflecting a continued no-growth position.

. . . Major projects undertaken during the year were the renovation of the microbiology blood bank section of the clinical laboratory, Phase 1 of the operating room remodeling, and renovation of the entire third floor of the hospital. The total renovation program is continuing on schedule. Relo-

During the year, the hospital submitted six Certificates of Need applications for renovation and equipment programs totaling $6,665,000.

cation for units scheduled for renovation is becoming increasingly difficult and pressures continue for added space for a number of support services which will require continued review of the hospital's long-term physical configuration. Some $4,442,116 in capital equipment was purchased, with major purchases in radiology, the operating room, laboratory and nursing service. During the year, the hospital submitted six Certificates of Need applications for renovation and equipment programs totaling $6,665,000. All applications were approved, testifying to the continued effectiveness of the hospital in preparing and presenting hospital capital needs to local and state planning agencies.

. . . Through successful interaction with the planning agency, the hospital was able to assist in the development of a local bed need formula which now takes into account a hospital's teaching activities, specialty beds and a variety of special circumstances impacting on hospital's bed needs. This has resulted in increasing by over 100 beds the number of beds at this time determined by the HSA to be needed for Talmadge Hospital.

. . . The hospital underwent a complete Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals inspection in the fall of 1980 and received a very favorable report on its performance. The hospital was awarded a one-year accreditation, again because of continuing deficiencies in the physical plant. However, the hospital's operational programs were found to be well in

. . . the first floor operating room suite has been designated as the Shock Trauma ICU . . .

compliance with Joint Commission requirements and there were many commendations for the hospital's departmental activities.

. . . The focus in the Nursing Service Department was upon improving the number of registered nurses employed at the Talmadge Hospital to make possible the opening of more inpatient beds. A large number of nurses were recruited, but continuing turnovers of existing staff essentially resulted in only thirty nurses as a net gain during the year. As a result, the Nursing Service, the Hospital Administration and the Personnel section, working collaboratively, developed a revised wage and salary program for registered nurses assigned to the inpatient units. This program will provide for recognition of experience in hiring nurses, a previous deficiency in the hospital's program. It will also recognize experience among existing nurses in the hope of reducing turnover. This project is scheduled for full implementation July 1, 1981, and it is hoped that it will result in a net gain in the number of nurses and thus an ability to open additional beds. The Nursing Service continued with a number of other programs to enhance its activities. A critical care course was developed and presented to 39 registered nurses to enhance their critical capabilities. An externship program for nursing students was established to begin in July of 1981 and 25 positions were identified for this program. The internship program continued for 20 new graduates to introduce them to hospital nursing. Initial discussions were held with the MCG School of Nursing and local nurse educators to establish a career mobility program for nurses and it is hoped such a program can be begun soon.

. . . The new outpatient facility for prisoner patients was opened. An employee health program was begun, providing for pre-employment and routine health screening of Talmadge Hospital employees, both to ensure protection against communicable diseases and also to provide early identification of potential health problems. The immediate care area experienced increased activity, further stimulated by the opening of a trauma program in July of 1981.

. . . The Departments of Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy continued to build on their strengths of high quality staff and outstanding service to patients. The Physical Therapy Department experienced a 43% increase in its services to patients, and the Occupational Therapy Department experienced a 29% increase in its services to patients.

. . . The Medical Record Department concluded its major program for microfilming older records and purged 125,000 records between August, 1980, and May, 1981.

. . . A number of the support services continued to enhance their programs. In the Central Service Department, the director of 16 years, Mrs. Irene Kinard, is retiring and a new director, Mrs. Marsha Stanley, has been appointed.

. . . During the year there was also increased awareness of the hospital's assets and liabilities in succeeding in the developing "competitive" environment now sweeping the hospital industry. In recognition of this, the hospital secured approval to fund a public relations position and MCG's Institutional Relations Division has established much closer communications and support for hospital activities. Much thought and discussion is now under way as to what the hospital's appropriate posture should be as regards the local community and public opinion statewide and there is much concern as to the need to make significant changes and enhancements in the hospital's traditional approaches to public relations.

. . . A very positive development during the year was the approval by the Board of Regents for new funding for specified growth in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1981. Growth was earmarked for expansion of the operating room to provide 24 hour a day, seven day a week service and expansion in the collection section to further enhance the hospital's ability to become increasingly self-supporting. This is the first new growth money made available to the hosptial in a number of years and may signal a change in the no-growth position taken by the state in recent years. The enhanced operating room support will make possible the full and effective operation of the trauma service. Much planning has gone into the establishment of this service, with existing resources and staff being utilized to support a reorganized program. The former Respiratory ICU area in the first floor operating room suite has been designated as the Shock Trauma ICU and a reorganization of existing nursing positions has provided staff for that unit. Dr. Richard Treat has been appointed director of the trauma unit. A staff has been recruited for the unit and is presently in training. Appropriate systems and support services have been established to make the unit a success. Much controversy surrounded the designation of a trauma service for the Augusta area during the year and a number of questions remain unresolved. However, the hospital is committed to providing a service that meets all the requirements of the American College of Surgeons for designation as a regional trauma center.●

Mrs. Marjorie Bee

Mrs. Marjorie Bee died Jan. 28, 1981 at her home. She retired from MCG March 31, 1975, following a long and well-remembered association with the college and many of our faculty.

In the early 1940s, Mrs. Bee was a public health nurse working with Dr. Butler and Dr. Virgil P. Sydenstricker. She was involved in the two physicians' influential nutrition studies. In the mid-1940s she left the public health service and began working for Dr. Sydenstricker and Dr. Robert Major. Later, Dr. Robert Elison joined the faculty and Mrs. Bee worked for the three physicians.

Miss Janet Newton

Miss Janet Newton, who served as an assistant to MCG Dean W. L. Moss from 1932-1942 and as executive secretary of admissions from 1948-1950, died April 14, 1981.

A native of Union Point, she had lived in Athens since her retirement. She held degrees from Agnes Scott College, Simmons College and the University of Georgia and studied at the Sorbonne. She became an officer in the WES during World War II and rose to the rank of Lt. Commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

SCHOOL OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES

Radiologic Technology

Nancy Lavin, '68, is assistant professor in radiologic technologies at MCG. She has also been elected to "Outstanding Young Women of America."

Thomas A. Baier, '70, earned his MS degree in Health Science Education and Evaluation from New York State University at Buffalo. Upon retiring from a position as director of education for the UCLA/CSUN baccalaureate degree program in radiologic technology, he will devote time to AMERAC (American Medical Education Review and Advisory Company).

Katrina Devore LaBudde, '70, married Frank R. LaBudde August 9, 1980, and is employed at St. Vincent's Hospital, Birmingham, Ala.

JoAnn P. Mimbs, '76, is employed by Laurens Memorial Hospital in Dublin as assistant chief of the department of radiology. She and her husband, Gary, are expecting their first child in September.

Lawrence Kent Hustead, '79, recently received a BS degree in diagnostic ultrasound May 9, 1981, from the University of Oklahoma in Norman.

Robert E. Saylors, '76, is a junior student at the West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine. He received his BS in radiologic technology in '74 and his BS, physicians assistant in '76, both at MCG.

Medical Records

Margaret J. Haslam, '78, is working as the clinical records director at North Florida Evaluation and Treatment Center, a forensic psychiatric hospital in Gainesville. She is also president-elect of the regional Sunshine Medical Record Association.

L. Kaye Taylor, '78, is employed at Talmadge Memorial Hospital in the position of utilization review coordinator. She also is president-elect of the Greater Augusta Area Medical Record Association.

Niki Pyles Hutzler, '80, is manager of medical records at St. Joseph's Hospital, Parkersburg, WVa.

Jean E. Webb, '80, Brunswick, has been employed as medical record coordinator/evaluator for the Southeast Georgia Emergency Medical Services Project.

Medical Technology

Barbara Blievernicht Moskowitz, '72, married Mark Moskowitz, MD, in 1979, and have a daughter, Amanda Rachel, born in 1980. Barbara received her MA in medical technology from the University of Alabama in Birmingham and is now employed as a sales specialist with Corning Medical while residing in Gastonia, NC.

Physical Therapy

Carol A. Reynolds, '77, chief physical therapist at Doctors Memorial Hospital, has been assistant conference coordinator at the Dogwood Conference in Atlanta from 1977 to present.

Stephanie Lea Fain, '80, is a physical therapist at the Spain Rehabilitation Center, a division of the University of Alabama Medical Center in Birmingham.

Occupational Therapy

Jan M. Rhame, '77, is opening a new occupational therapy department at Tuomey Hospital this summer in Sumter, SC.

Nuclear Medicine Technology

Arthur E. Ferguson, '80, is working as chief technologist of the nuclear medicine department at Bluefield Community Hospital in Bluefield, WVa, where he will soon assume the duties as administrative assistant.

Respiratory Therapy

Monique Schoonover, '79, Macon, is marrying Joseph M. Smith (School of Medicine, 1981) and will be moving to Ft. Bliss, Texas.

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY

Phillip H. Miller, '73, is taking oral exams in Philadelphia for board certification by the American Academy of Pedodontics. He also participated in a panel discussion at the academy meeting in Pennsylvania.

Linda M. Stringer Brandon, '76, married William H. Brandon, an attorney practicing in Atlanta February, 1981. She is in her third year of general dentistry practice in Conyers.

Ronald F. Hull, '77, opened a private practice in Marietta after serving three years as a dentist in the US Navy.

Michael O. Vernon, '77, recently celebrated the birth of a daughter, Julia Virginia, born April 3, 1981.

Russ Atchley, '80, married Tina Rowan May 16, 1981, and is practicing general dentistry in Atlanta.

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

Joan Godlove, '64, after working 22 months with the legal section at the Mayo Clinic, returned to Indiana to practice law as an associate in the firm of Bamberger, Foreman, Osward, and Hahn in Evansville.

SCHOOL OF NURSING

Dorothy Lynn Griscom, '51, has moved into a new position as vice-president for nursing at St. Mary's Medical Center, Knoxville, Tenn.

Maidana K. Nunn, '58, USAF reserve/nurse corps Maj. has recently completed a year long program at the Air Command and Staff College at Robins AFB. She is also vice-president of the Baldwin County Chapter of Georgia College Alumni.

Ellen Schneider Goodrich, '67, and her husband have a daughter, Ashley Ann, born May 21, 1980. Ellen was elected to board of directors, Georgia League for Nursing, March, 1981.

Helen Hendricks Parker, '69, is working as nursing guidelines coordinator for Wesley Woods Health Center in Atlanta. She lives in Snellville with her husband, John, and children: Todd, Cindy and Michelle.

Clara Burton, '74, is a doctoral student in nursing at the University of Alabama in Birmingham. She is also completing a fellowship in oncology nursing education.

Karen S. Erwin, '74, passed national board certification as an emergency room nurse and is division director of the emergency room at Elberton-Elbert County Hospital, Elberton.

Carolyn Rainey, '74, employed as a staff nurse in the spinal cord unit at VA Medical Center, is a 1Lt. in the US army reserve and was recently selected to "Outstanding Young Women of America."

Laura Blankenship Strange, '74, is a candidate for the MSN degree at Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing, Emory University, Atlanta. Her area of specialization is perinatal/neonatal nursing.

Linda A. Pritchett, '75, is assistant professor of the University of Southern Mississipi School of Nursing. She has been appointed to ANA's central regional accrediting committee and is chairwoman of the faculty council, USM School of Nursing 1981-82.

Mary Eckman Haugen, '76, is a Maj. in the US Army nurse corps and has three children: Alison, Erik and Paul. She is attending graduate school at the University of Maryland at Baltimore and will receive an MSN in January, 1982.

William "Pete" Tyre, '75, works in outpatient admissions at the VA Medical Center in Dublin.

Diane Carlin, '77, formed "The Carlin Institute of Weight Control and Health", a private practice of nursing focusing on weight control and wellness (profiled in AJN May '80). She resides in Louisville, Ky.

Anne Wilson, '77, will complete a masters in divinity at Columbia Theological Seminary in December. She has worked as a chaplain at Richland Memorial Hospital, Columbia, SC, and at Georgia Baptist in Atlanta. She has served as a minister and will pastor five churches after graduation.

Marietta S. Wilkins, '78, is an ICU staff nurse at the Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children in Atlanta.

Sally Bray Chambers, '78, is working in an ICU at West Paces Ferry Hospital in Atlanta.

Patti Cook, '80, is assistant professor at the University of South Carolina at Aiken. She has two children, Tracy and Frank.

Lesa Johnson, '80, accepted a position as pediatric nurse educator at Talmadge Memorial Hospital in Decmeber, 1980.

Jimmie Ray Williams, '80, has written *Cancer: A Reference Guide for Nurses,* while attending graduate school. The book is being reviewed and considered for publication by the F. A. Davis Publishing Co. He lives in Montgomery, Ala.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Augustus McCravey, '34, has received one of the first three Distinguished Service Awards ever given by the Southern Neuro-Surgical Society. The presentation was made at the medical group's 33rd annual meeting in Dallas which recognized founders of the society. Recently retired, Dr. McCravey lives in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Murray Arkin, '53, became president of the Jewish Education Alliance at its annual meeting held on May 7, 1981. Dr. Arkin, is from Savannah.

Lamar Pilcher, '61, is in private practice with two associates in the specialty of radiology. He jogs for fun and ran in the 1981 Peachtree Road Race.

J. Larry Boss, '61, has been appointed assistant clinical professor, department of family practice, MCG. Dr. Boss and the Villa Rica City Hospital have been participating in the teaching of MCG medical students and family practice residents the past four years.

C. Daniel Cabaniss, '55, has been elected a fellow in the American College of Cardiology. He is director of medical education at the Columbus Medical Center.

Jack Allen Evans Jr., '62, is president of the Spartanburg County Medical Society, Spartanburg, SC.

John W. Garland III, '64, recently completed a term as president of the Georgia Psychiatric Association, a district branch of the American Psychiatric Association. He continues the practice of general psychiatry with **Jack M.**

Bates, '63 MD, and **Tom H. Jordan, '70 MD,** Gainesville.

James C. Thomas, '70, associate professor and vice-chairman for professional affairs of the department of internal medicine at the University of Texas Medical School of Houston, has been appointed director of the division of general internal medicine.

David I. Gross, '70, is chairman of department of emergency medicine, Gaston Memorial Hospital, Gastonia, NC, president of Gaston Emergency Medicine Associates and coordinator for Emergency Medical Services of Gaston County. He and his wife, Nell, have two children, Chris and Karen.

Ronald W. Digby, '71, Gastonia, NC, has been elected a fellow in the American College of Cardiology. Digby has a private cardiology practice with the Gaston Internal Medicine Clinic.

James H. Rogers Jr., '71, is currently serving as chief of pediatric cardiology, Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center, Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Texas. He was recently appointed consultant to the USAF Surgeon General in pediatric cardiology and also holds teaching appointments at the University of Texas Health Center at San Antonio.

Steven C. Moreland, '72, was in residency in ob-gyn at the Medical College of Virginia following a US Navy tour in Orlando, Fla. and Rota, Spain. He is now in private practice in Atlanta. He and his wife, Louise, have two daughters, Laura and Sarah.

Charles Alexander Dasher, '72, of Birmingham, Ala., has been elected to the 51,000-member national medical specialty society, the American College of Physicians. Dasher has been a resident of Birmingham for nine years and is on the staff of the Carraway Methodist Medical Center.

James S. Simpson III, '74, is in private practice in diagnostic radiology at Frankfurt, Ky. He is certified by the American Board of Radiology and by the American Board of Family Practice. He completed a full residency in both specialties and an extra year of surgery — all at the University of Kentucky Medical Center in Lexington.

Ervin D. DeLoach, '74, recently established a practice in plastic and reconstructive surgery in Savannah. He and his wife, Cameron (School of Nursing, 1972), have a son, Daniel.

William C. "Skeet" Heard, '74, is in private practice in Otolaryngology at St. Simons Island. He and his wife, Kay, have two daughters, Heather and Hilliary.

F. Augustus Dozier, '75, is practicing general surgery in Marietta. He was recently certified by the American Board of Surgery. He and his wife, Susan, have four children.

Paul L. Yantis III, '76, completed his residency in internal medicine at the Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston in 1979, and is currently a Lt. Cmdr. in the USN, stationed at Charleston. He began a fellowship in gastroenterology in July at MUSC. He is married to **Anita Spratling Yantis '75 MT,** they have one son, Jonathan Lindsey.

Daniel M. Strickland, '77, San Antonio, Texas, has completed residency in ob-gyn at Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center and will start a fellowship in reproductive endocrinology at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School in Dallas. He was also promoted to Lt. Col. in the USAF.

Cindy Mercer, '78, has recently been appointed chief administrative resident at the Emory University-Grady Memorial Hospital Ob-Gyn Residency Training Program in Atlanta for 1981-82.

Robert Davis Walker, '78, has completed three years of pediatric training at the Medical College of Virginia and will be joining the Palmetto Pediatric and Adolescent Clinic in Columbia, SC. He and his wife have one daughter, Sarah Carrington.

Bernard F. Gesing, '79, was among 20 recipients of a $1,500 award from the American Academy of Family Physicians to help finance graduate training in family practice. He is currently a family practice resident at Charlotte Memorial Hosptial and Medical Center, Charlotte, NC.

Grail Lee and Meredyth Caye Brookshire, '80, are both in the US Army and interning at Letterman Army Medical Center, San Francisco. Lee will begin residency in anesthesiology and Caye in neurology/psychiatry. They have a son, Lane.

George K. Larsen, '80, has been named senior managing physician at East Fishkill, NY. Dr. Larsen was previously a member of the Georgia House of Representatives and Republican Whip. He and his wife, Robbie, live in Hopewell Junction, NY, with their two children.

George Edwin Chisholm, '81, plans to begin his residency in general surgery at the University of Tennessee Medical Center in Memphis beginning July 1.

Marian F. Lane, '81, received a Scholastic Achievement Award presented by the American Medical Women's Association. To be eligible for the AMWA award recipients must be ranked in the top ten percent of their graduating class.

David Yates, '81, will begin an internship in internal medicine, Greenville Medical Center in Greenville, SC.

DEATHS

Clayton A. Adams, Jr., '32, New Port Richey, Fla
Thomas B. Carroll, Jr., '37, Hardeeville, SC
Joseph D. Woddail, '42, Tuscaloosa, Ala
J. McLucius Snelling, Jr., '43, Clearwater, Fla
Harry C. Lyon, '48, Roswell

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